

would not be placed in current medical periodicals. This is what has been accomplished in the present volume. Methods of diagnosis and results of treatment as practised in the Episcopal Hospital are reported as well as numerous unusual cases. The great majority of these would probably not see the light of cold print were it not for the hospital report, and thereby there would be a loss to the medical world.

The editor of this volume is certainly deserving of much praise. Probably without his energetic efforts it would have been impossible to have secured so many admirable contributions; it is certainly through his efforts that such a first-class and complete publication has been achieved.

J. H. M., JR.

THE BASIS OF SYMPTOMS. THE PRINCIPLES OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY. By Dr. LUDOLPH KREHL, Ordinary Professor and Director of the Medical Clinic in Heidelberg. Translated from the seventh German edition by A. F. BEIFELD, Instructor in Medicine, Northwestern Medical School, with an introduction by A. W. HEWLETT, Professor of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Pp. 517. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company.

AFTER an interval of nine years, Hewlett's well-known translation of Krehl's *Clinical Pathology* now appears in a third English translation by Beifeld under the new title of *The Basis of Symptoms*. The translator states that the change was made in order to emphasize the immediate relation of the contents to clinical medicine. Nevertheless, in view of the popularity of the former editions and the close adherence of the present to the former texts, the advantage of such a change of titles is at least questionable. In other particulars, however, the translator's service is excellent. In many instances his parenthetical additions alone save the treatment of a given topic from being inadequate and antiquated, and it is only a pity that more care was not observed in placing the German text in better harmony with the translator's more modern view-point. Examples of such valuable inserts can be found in the discussions on the origin of the heart beat (pages 53 and 54), paroxysmal tachycardia (pages 57 and 58), auricular fibrillation (pages 65 and 66), Fischer's theory of edema (page 93), the cytodagnosis of exudates (page 94), the relation of the hypophysis to adiposity (page 318).

The twelve chapters treat of (1) the circulation; (2) the blood; (3) infection and immunity; (4) respiration; (5) digestion; (6) nutrition and metabolism; (7) disturbances of carbohydrate mechanism; (8) metabolism of the purin bodies; (9) constitutional diseases and diatheses; (10) fever; (11) secretion of urine; (12) nervous system. One regrets the absence of discussion of such topics as

auricular flutter, venous blood-pressure, blood-platelets in hemorrhagic diseases, acidosis factors in dyspnea and kindred subjects. The references which were formerly at the bottom of each page have been much extended and collected at the end of each chapter. The great preponderance of German citations to the neglect of English-speaking authorities is unfortunate, though hardly unexpected. A case in point is found in the relationship of the islands of Langerhans to diabetes, where Weichselbaum is quoted and Opie's work omitted. The illustrations of the former editions have been removed, so that this edition only contains twelve more pages than does the second.

As the earlier editions of this book do not appear to have been reviewed in this JOURNAL, a few remarks on the nature of the work will perhaps not be considered out of place. As both of its English titles imply, it is an attempt to "interpret the various pictures observed in the clinic from the stand-point of disturbed physiology" and "to foster a more definite leaning (by the clinician) upon the biological sciences in general." Perusal of any one of the twelve chapters will undeniably foster these admirable principles; but it is also true that the various branches of this important and far-reaching subject can in 520 pages necessarily only be touched upon in a cursory if not superficial manner. He would, indeed, be doomed to disappointment who felt that after reading the chapter on the circulation, for instance, he had really covered all the disturbances in function of this extensive system. As a text-book, then, of an important branch of medicine, or as a valuable repository of pathologico-physiological facts, the book leaves much to be desired; as a correlation of a certain number of clinical symptoms with their pathological causes and as a stimulus to the "functional outlook on disease," it should be a valuable reminder to many practitioners and a pleasant review to a still wider circle. E. B. K.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATION AND VOCATIONAL HYGIENE. Edited by GEORGE M. KOBER, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Hygiene, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; President of the Section on Hygiene of Occupations, XV International Congress on Hygiene and Demography; Chairman of the Section on Industrial Hygiene of the American Public Health Association (1915); Secretary of the Association of American Physicians, and WILLIAM C. HANSON, M.D., formerly with the Massachusetts State Board of Health. Pp. 918; 42 figures. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1916.

It was inevitable, in view of the recent awakening in this country to the importance of vocational diseases and hygiene, that a comprehensive text-book upon the subject should appear. Until very